

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 156 192

IR 006 324

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TITLE State Documents Collection in Oklahoma.
INSTITUTION AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, Dallas, Tex.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Nov 77
NOTE 27p.; For related document, see IR 006 325

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 HC-\$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Depository Libraries; *Government Publications; Guidelines; *Library Surveys; *Library Technical Processes; Public Libraries; Questionnaires; Special Libraries; *State Government; University Libraries

IDENTIFIERS Oklahoma

ABSTRACT

A questionnaire was distributed to a selected group of Oklahoma academic, public, and special libraries to survey their patterns of acquisition, organization, and reference use of Oklahoma state documents collections. Findings revealed serious deficiencies in the provision of current, comprehensive, and well organized collections of Oklahoma documents due to a wide variety of acquisition methods, organizational procedures, and methods of use. Recommendations were made which, if implemented, could provide improved bibliographic control and more effective access to publications. These included designating the Oklahoma Department of Libraries as the central collection and distribution agency for all official Oklahoma publications, drafting legislation for a new deposit law which would bring the number of copies to be deposited in the libraries to a more realistic figure, and the publication and distribution to all libraries in the State of a regular checklist of titles received by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. The appendices include guidelines developed for minimum state servicing of state documents, current laws pertaining to the depositing of state documents in Oklahoma, the survey questionnaire, and a list of the libraries participating in the survey. (Author/JPF)

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STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTIONS IN OKLAHOMA

by

IRMA R. TOMBERLIN

for

AMIGOS BIBLIOGRAPHIC COUNCIL

November, 1977

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I should like to express my appreciation to the staff of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and especially to Betty Brown, Virginia Owens and Vesta Harragarra for their help and encouragement. Also, many thanks are due to the librarians who participated in the survey and offered suggestions and recommendations. Without their cooperation this report would not have been possible.

The activity which is the subject of this report was supported in whole or in part by the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act, Title 1. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Office of Education, and no official endorsement by the U. S. Office of Education should be inferred.

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTIONS IN OKLAHOMA LIBRARIES

Introduction

This study was conducted under contract with the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and was intended to survey the status of collections of state documents in various libraries in Oklahoma. Specific aspects to be examined were acquisition patterns, methods of organization, reference use and identification of improvements needed to provide better access to Oklahoma public documents.

Various methods were employed to implement the study. Consultations were held with personnel in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, with librarians in other libraries in the state, and a questionnaire was distributed to a selected group of academic, public and special libraries in Oklahoma. The author's involvement in cataloging Oklahoma documents added another dimension in terms of better knowledge of the wide variety and quantity of state publications.

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries is legally designated as the depository agency for state publications. Title 35 of the Oklahoma Statutes, 1971, section 3-114, requires state agencies to deposit a minimum of 100 copies of each of their publications in whatever format with the Department of Libraries. Title 74 of the Statutes, section 3104, requires state agencies to deposit five copies of their annual and semi-annual reports with the Department of Libraries. Of the over 200 state agencies in Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Government Documents Librarian estimates only 35-37 are making an effort at compliance with the statutes requiring deposit of agency publications with the Department.

At the present time the Department of Libraries estimates that it receives from 30 to 50 individual titles each month, not all of them in multiple copies, and none of them in a quantity of the 100 copies required by law. Approximately 1600 copies are received each month by the Department. From

the documents received, ODL sends copies to the Archives and Record Division of ODL, the Library of Congress, the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, depository libraries in Oklahoma, and retains circulating and reference copies in its collection. It is reasonable to assume that many publications of state agencies are not being deposited with the Department of Libraries and that these publications constitute a valuable information source which should be made available.

Within the last few months, ODL has instituted the preparation and distribution of a checklist, showing the titles received during a given month. After discontinuance of an early list (published 1948-1954), no checklist was published, primarily because of budgetary constraints and insufficient staff. The librarian responsible for Oklahoma documents has additional responsibilities in other areas, and has only one clerical assistant, which makes it difficult to keep up with the incoming material and the processing of it.

The collection of Oklahoma documents in ODL is not readily accessible to the public, largely because of space limitations and also lack of staff time to service the collection. (It was not until June, 1976, that responsibility for the Oklahoma documents collection was assigned to one individual.) Most of the more recent publications are now shelved in order by state agency and some progress has been made on cataloging materials dating from 1970 forward. Earlier materials are stored, but are not cataloged nor indexed. They are, however, accessible if the publishing agency is known.

The Department of Libraries is fully cognizant of its responsibilities with regard to the provision of a comprehensive collection of state documents and is presently exploring possibilities for more effective methods of acquiring, organizing and servicing state documents. Its ability to fulfill its responsibilities is dependent on compliance by state agencies with the deposit law, additional funding for storage and shelving facilities, and authorization of additional staff positions to provide needed services.

This information on the present status of the Oklahoma documents collection in ODL provides some background for the following analysis of the responses to the questionnaire which was an important part of the study.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was designed to elicit information from a selected group of libraries in Oklahoma, and two libraries from out of state, concerning their collection, organization and use of Oklahoma documents, and to gain knowledge of the bibliographic tools needed to improve access to Oklahoma documents. (See Appendix A-4.)

Question 1, part A, had to do with the approximate size of the Oklahoma documents collection in the individual library, and the answers revealed a wide disparity in the size of the collections. Nine of the sixteen libraries responding indicated either no response to the question, or stated that the number was unknown, or that no records were kept of the size of the collection. The remaining seven libraries reported answers ranging from "very few" to "approximately 15,000". The largest collection in the state is probably the one at Oklahoma State University with 16 double-face stack sections of Oklahoma documents. The estimated 15,000 items at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries is the next largest. The Center for Research Libraries in Chicago indicated 10,528 Oklahoma documents in their collection.

Part B, of question 1 related to the number of state documents received each month and again the varied responses made statistical analysis difficult. The largest number was 1600, an estimate from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and the smallest number was one document received on a regular basis in a special library. It should be noted, however, that the figure of 1600 represents copies, not separate titles. ODL estimates 30-50 titles per month received in multiple copies. Nine libraries either did not respond to the question or indicated that no statistics were kept on the number received. The Center for Research Libraries received 100-150 copies of Oklahoma documents each month from various sources, and two libraries estimated 50 documents were received monthly. The answers of the three remaining libraries ranged from 3 to 12 documents.

Question 2 dealt with the acquisition of Oklahoma documents and was divided into 3 parts. Part A asked for an indication from the participating libraries as to whether they received all state documents from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. Only one library indicated that it received its documents from ODL, two libraries did not answer the question, and the remaining libraries (13) responded that they did not receive state documents from the Department of Libraries. Part B asked for a statement as to the sources from which state documents were received. More than half the libraries (9) indicated that state agencies were the main source of supply. Others mentioned gifts, responses to advertisements and displays, purchases, and state-federal agencies as sources. Three libraries did not answer, and one indicated uncertainty as to how documents were acquired.

The other part of question 2 was designed to discover if the library wished to be designated a total or a selective depository for state documents. Seven libraries would like total depository status, eight would prefer selective status, and one library indicated that it did not wish either designation.

Question 3 pertained to the organization of state documents collections. Ten libraries integrate state documents into their regular collections, at least partially, and four libraries maintain separate collections. Two libraries did not respond to the question. Three libraries indicated that all state documents were cataloged and classified and the remainder (13) responded either that some were cataloged and classified or that none or very few were. Several of the libraries also reported that some state documents were incorporated into the vertical file.

Of the four libraries maintaining separate collections, one has all state documents fully cataloged and classified, one partially organized, one provides a computer check-list and Kwik index rather than a catalog, and the fourth reported that their collection is arranged alphabetically by state agency with no cataloging.

The libraries classifying all or some of their state documents use several classification schemes. Two use Library of Congress classification, four use Dewey Decimal Classification, one uses Ellen Jackson's scheme especially designed for documents, and one uses a unique system designed specifically for its collection.

Question 4 dealt with service or use of the collection. Part A asked if reference service was provided for state documents. Twelve libraries do provide reference service, two do not and one library provides service for state documents as part of the library's regular reference services. Part B requested an indication of the major approach made to state documents, whether subject, agency, or both. Seven libraries responded that the major approach was by subject, five indicated by agency, and one library indicated both approaches were used. Part C asked for an estimate of use of the collection, and the answers were almost evenly divided in their responses. Four showed heavy use, five indicated moderate usage, and five libraries reported usage to be low. Two libraries did not respond to the question.

In question 5, which related to staffing, there was a wide variety to replies. Part A asked for the total number of staff members assigned to work with state documents. Only six of the libraries responded to this question. Two libraries indicated there are three persons assigned to work with documents, one library had one staff member assigned, and one reported that all staff members work with all materials. Another indicated the reference librarians and one half-time person worked with documents, and the sixth library assigned one staff member who handles vertical file material.

Six libraries responded to parts B and C which asked for a breakdown of total staff into full-time and part-time personnel working with state documents. Six answers were received concerning full-time, and five relating to part-time. The following table shows the distribution of the answers.

TABLE I

LIBRARY	TOTAL STAFF	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME
#2	*n.a.	4-5	*n.a.
#3	n.a.	1½ (FTE)	2
#4	All staff (no no. given)	n.a.	n.a.
#9	1	n.a.	n.a.
#10	3 (all states)	2 (all states)	1 (all states)
#12	3	1 (FTE) prof.	1 clerical
#13	Ref. libn's & ½ time circ. lib.	n.a.	1
#14	1 handling V.F. mat.	n.a.	n.a.
#15	n.a.	2	3
#16	n.a.	4	12

*n.a. = no answer

TABLE II

LIBRARY	-----Position title for person most responsible for state documents
#2	Director of Adult Services
#3	Oklahoma Librarian, Archivist
#4	City Librarian
#7	Librarian
#8	(No one individual assigned)
#10	Documents Librarian
#11	Reference Librarian
#12	Head Documents Librarian
#13	Government Documents Librarian
#15	Documents Librarian
#16	Circulation Librarian

Question 6 requested information as to whether state documents were checked in regularly, or occasionally. Eight libraries check the documents in regularly, five occasionally, and three did not respond.

In question 7, libraries were asked to indicate which type of bibliographic tool or tools would be most helpful. Nine libraries indicated a regular checklist was most desirable. Five of those nine libraries indicated that monthly frequency for a checklist seemed appropriate, one indicated a quarterly checklist, and two favored a semi-annual frequency. Seven libraries responded that full cataloging information would be beneficial, and one library said that cataloging data would be helpful but not necessary. Seven libraries felt that a subject index would be a helpful tool. Other suggestions given were: title index, agency index, annual cumulative checklist, and a retrospective cumulative checklist.

The final question, number eight asked if libraries would be willing to share cataloging information for state documents. The answers were almost equally divided, six libraries responded negatively, seven affirmatively. Two libraries qualified their replies, one indicating "Yes, if sufficient funds for cataloger were available." and the other suggested "willingness to discuss the feasibility (of shared cataloging)." One library did not respond to the question.

The last area on the questionnaire asked for comments and suggestions. Several libraries made interesting and revealing statements, and the following excerpts are taken from some of the responses:

"Hope ODL will devise a better depository system in future". "OLA/ODL workshop on state and local documents ... changes in legislation to insure sufficient quantity to distribute to libraries. Changes in local ordinances for deposit of municipal documents with local libraries and ODL. Checklist of state's documents, including university documents, current and retrospective."

"There does not seem to be any organized manner in distributing these documents. The best first step may be to transfer distribuion from the under staffed State Library (if they are indeed responsible for distribution). The number one problem is in receiving the documents in the first place."

"I received over 600 state documents during 1976-77 academic year. I can recall no shipment that comes from ODL ..."

"The Center (for Research Libraries) collects state documents for our member research libraries. We have collected all official documents, except session laws, supreme courts divisions, compiled statutes of the states and territories from 1952 to date."

"Better bibliographic areas to Oklahoma documents is vital to giving good service with these materials. Information regarding the publication of items is needed prior to their public availability so that they can be ordered and in stock close to their release time. Too often documents are released publicly and announced through the media without any previous notification to information agencies that they exist and available for distribution."

From an analysis of the responses received, conversations with librarians, and observations in selected libraries, it would seem that there presently is no effective distribution system for state documents. The most urgent need is for a timely, comprehensive and regular checklist of state publications which are available for distribution, so that a large number of libraries may become aware of these publications and acquire them in a more consistent and regular pattern. Methods of organization and access to state documents is varied, with most libraries processing certain items as part of their regular collection, and other more ephemeral items being housed with vertical file material. The three largest collections in the state are separate collections, and these are found at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University. OSU's state documents are housed in open stacks, and are

completely cataloged and classified, and reference service is provided for the users. OSU also has the largest staff to service the collection. The collection at OU is in a closed stack area, and access to the collection is provided through a computer produced Kwik index, which is updated at regular intervals and seems fairly comprehensive in its coverage. Reference services are provided, and the collection is arranged by a classification scheme, devised especially for the collection. ODL has a large collection, and full cataloging has been done for more recent documents, but there is still a sizable backlog of materials which require organizing. However, the staff working with state documents is very adept at locating specific publications which may be requested, and is cognizant of the fact that there are many documents which they should have but have not received.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has revealed serious deficiencies in the provision of current, comprehensive and well-organized collections of Oklahoma documents. State publications constitute a valuable information source and should be readily available to the public. Although Oklahoma does have a deposit law, there is not total compliance with the law on the part of state agencies. No comprehensive checklist has been compiled of state publications, and many librarians are not aware of the existence of these important sources. There is no central distribution system at the present time for state documents, and libraries have not acquired these materials on a regular and consistent basis. Organization patterns for state documents vary considerably, and only two libraries in the state could be said to have comprehensive and well-organized collections at this time. Both Oklahoma State University and the University of Oklahoma have accessible and well-serviced collections. Of the two academic libraries, Oklahoma State University has the most complete collection.

It is evident that many librarians in the state would welcome an effective system for the acquisition, distribution, and organization of state documents. They are aware of the value of these publications and recognize their responsibility to make them available to their clientele.

The recommendations which follow would not solve all of the problems which currently exist, but they represent initial steps which, if implemented could alleviate some of the present difficulties.

Recommendation 1: The Oklahoma Department of Libraries should be the central collection and distribution center for all state publications. This would be in keeping with the Standards for Library Functions at the State Level of the American Association of State Libraries (1963) and also with the Guidelines for Minimum State Servicing of State Documents, developed by the Government Documents Round Table, of the American Library Association and approved by the ALA Executive Board and ALA Council (1975).

Recommendation 2: New legislation should be drafted for a deposit law which would bring the number of copies to be deposited to a more realistic figure, possibly 35 copies of each publication. The present statements in the Oklahoma Statutes are in conflict, indicating 100 copies in one section and five copies in another section. The figure of 100 is unrealistic, and that of five is too few. If possible, the legislation should include enforcement stipulations, and compliance on the part of state agencies should be made mandatory.

Recommendation 3: The Oklahoma Department of Libraries should publish and distribute to all libraries in the state a regular checklist of titles which it receives. Ideally this should be issued monthly, but at the very least it should come out bimonthly. There should be an annual cumulation, and a subject index should be included in the annual cumulation. Full bibliographic information should be given, and instructions included as to how the documents might be acquired.

Recommendation 4: The present rate of acquisition at the Department of Libraries is estimated to be 30 to 50 titles per month. It is recommended that a half-time person be appointed to fully catalog these titles in OCLC format with Library of Congress subject headings, and that the cataloging data be prepared for input into the OCLC data base so that it may be readily retrieved. If a half-time position is not possible, the Department might consider the feasibility of contracting out the cataloging function to another library or institution. However, this would be a stop-gap measure which would be effective only if the rate of acquisition remained at its current level. If the hoped for increase in number of documents materializes, every effort should be made to secure authorization of a full-time position to handle the bibliographic organization to prevent a serious backlog from developing.

Recommendation 5: A survey should be made of libraries in the state other than the ones included in this study to determine interest in total or selective depositories should eventually be formed, so that all libraries in the state would have reasonable access to collections of state documents

within their region. At the present time, the concentration of strong collections is in the central part of the state, with very sporadic coverage in other geographic areas.

Recommendation 6: Finally, it would be helpful to bring together in a workshop librarians from different areas of the state to acquaint them with the possibilities and the problems inherent in working with state documents. Their ideas and suggestions would be valuable input for the Department of Libraries and could eventually lead to a coordinated, effective state documents depository system.

SOURCES CONSULTED

American Association of State Libraries, Standards for library functions at the state level. Chicago: 1963.

"Guidelines for minimum state servicing of state documents," Documents to the People, v.3, no.6 (Sept. 1975), p.32-34.

Oklahoma Department of Libraries. Report of the Status Review and Planning Committee on Government Services, Library Resources, Library Services, and the Oklahoma Resources Branches of the Agency. Oklahoma City: 1976.

Oklahoma State Legislative Council. Performance audit: Oklahoma Department of Libraries. Oklahoma City: 1977.

Oklahoma Statutes. St. Paul, Minnesota: West Pub. Co., 1971.

APPENDIX

A-1 - Guidelines for Minimum State Servicing of State Documents

A-2 - Present Laws Pertaining to Deposit of State Documents in Oklahoma

A-3 - Survey Cover Letter

A-4 - Survey Questionnaire

A-5 - Libraries Participating in the Survey

GUIDELINES FOR MINIMUM STATE SERVICING OF STATE DOCUMENTS¹

In each state an agency or agencies should be designated by law to act as the depositories for the documents published by the state to maintain a collection of and to distribute copies of such documents within the state and to exchange copies with other states. The functions of such depository should be adequately defined and determined in legislation.²

The appropriate state agency should maintain a list of in-state depositories to which it regularly sends some or all state documents, and should receive a sufficient number of copies to serve those depositories.³

¹Documents to the People, v.3, no.6 (Sept., 1975), p.32-34.

²State Depository Agency - A state depository agency is an agency designated by law to fill one or more of the following basic functions: to maintain a collection of state publications, to distribute copies of state publications within the state and/or to exchange copies with other states. Normally a state depository agency will receive such publications directly from the issuing agency but might also receive them from a state printer. There may be more than one depository agency in a state, each filling limited function.

³In-State Depository (Depository Library) - A depository library is a library within a state which is placed by a state depository agency on a list to receive some or all of the state publications when they

The appropriate state agency should be prepared to exchange documents with other states, or at least to have an adequate supply of copies available to meet out-of-state requests. What is an adequate supply will depend on the nature of the documents and its potential interest to persons in other states.⁴

The appropriate state agency should compile and distribute a checklist and/or shipping list of its state publications. Such lists should appear at least quarterly.⁵

The appropriate state agency should deposit at least one copy of all its state publications with the Library of Congress, and send at least one copy to an additional designated national depository, if and when one is created.⁶

⁴State Documents or Publications - The term "publications" means any printed material paid for in whole or in part by funds appropriated by the state legislative body or issued at the request of or under the direction of a state agency. Publications include any documents, report, directory, statistical compendium, bibliography, law or bill, rule, regulation, newsletter, pamphlet, brochure, periodical, or other printed matter but do not include administrative material intended for internal use only. Printed materials means publications duplicated by any and all methods of duplication. The term includes publications issued by private bodies, such as consultant or research firms, even though they may not have been financed by any state funds, when the publications have been issued under contract with and/or supervision of a state agency.

⁵State Agency (as author). - A state agency as an author is a government body which acts as an entity in its own name in relationship to citizens and other bodies, no matter what hierarchy it is part of. Its actions are recognized by its actions both within the state government and outside state government. The term includes subunits of larger bodies when they do, in fact, function as agencies and as authors, and excludes subunits which function only as parts of the larger units.

⁶Authority List - A listing of state agency designations by the state depository agency as the standard bibliographic forms of entry for state agencies as authors. These standard entries are used in the depository agency's public catalog, if it has one, and are the entries recommended as standard to libraries collecting the publications of the state in question. There can be only one authority list in a state and the state depository agency will put its full support and authority behind it.

The appropriate state agency should maintain and have available for distribution an authority list of state agencies.⁷

In the appropriate state agency at least one professional person (full time or equivalent) should be assigned to the state documents function, and that person should have adequate supportive staff.⁸

Approved by Government Documents Roundtable, ASLA, RTSD, and the Inter-divisional Committee on Public Documents, July 1974. Approved by RASD, ALA Executive Board and ALA Council, January 1975.

⁷ National Depository - There is no national depository of any kind in the United States at the present. Such an agency, if and when it comes into existence, should be one whose policy is to collect all or virtually all of the publications of the states and to make them available at least for limited use.

⁸ Professional Person - A person qualified by experience or education to work with state publications in a manner which demonstrates and understanding of their bibliographic and subject complexity. For the purpose of the guidelines library school education is an essential factor in what constitutes a professional staff.

PRESENT LAWS PERTAINING TO DEPOSIT OF STATE DOCUMENTS IN OKLAHOMA

Title 65, Oklahoma Statutes, 1971, Section 3-114

Every agency, authority, department, commission, board, institution, office or officer of the state, except institutions of higher education, who issue or publish, at state expense, regardless of form, any book, chart, document, facsimile, map, paper periodical, report, serial, survey or any other type of publication, including statutes, statute supplements and session laws, shall immediately deposit a minimum of one hundred copies within the Department, unless otherwise provided by the Director.

(Note: The Department is the Oklahoma Department of Libraries)

Title 74, Oklahoma Statutes, 1976, Section 3104

Every agency, board, department, commission or institution of the State of Oklahoma shall file five copies of their annual or semiannual reports with the Legislative Council and the State Library ...

Dear

I am conducting a survey of libraries in Oklahoma which are depositories for Oklahoma state documents, and I am soliciting your help and cooperation. I hope to examine the present status of Oklahoma state document collections, their size, bibliographic organization and patterns of staffing and use.

This survey is being undertaken in order to determine the need for and feasibility of a cooperative cataloging program to provide better bibliographic access to Oklahoma documents. The enclosed questionnaire will provide a preliminary overview of the existing conditions in Oklahoma documents collections, and I hope that you will take the time to answer the relatively brief questions. Later in the study, I plan to visit each library, and I look forward to discussing the various aspects of the survey with you personally.

This study is being undertaken through the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council for the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and the findings and recommendations resulting from the survey will be made available for distribution. If possible, I should like to have the questions returned to me by August 1st.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Irma R. Tomberlin, Professor
School of Library Science
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma 73019

Encl.

QUESTIONNAIRE - OKLAHOMA STATE DOCUMENTS SURVEY

LIBRARY NAME _____

1. Size of state documents collection (approximate)

Total number _____

Number received each month _____

2. Acquisition of state documents

Are all state documents in collection received as depository items
from Oklahoma Department of Libraries? Yes ___ No ___

If answer to above question is "no" please list below the sources
from which you acquire state documents.

Do you wish to be a total depository for state documents, or do you
prefer partial (selective) depository status?

Total _____

Selective _____

3. Organization of collection

Integrated with other materials: Yes ___ No ___

Are all state documents cataloged
and classified with regular ma-
terials Yes ___ No ___

Are some cataloged and classified
with regular materials? Yes ___ No ___

Separate collection maintained: Yes ___ No ___

If separate, are state documents
cataloged? Yes ___ No ___

Are they classified?
(If classified, what classification
scheme is used?) Yes ___ No ___

LIBRARY NAME _____

QUESTIONNAIRE - page 2

If not integrated, or in a separate collection, please explain how state documents are organized:

4. Service or use of the collection

Is reference service provided to give access to the materials?

Yes ____ No ____

Is the major approach to the collection by subject, or by agency?
(Please underline one)

Estimate of use: Heavy ____ Moderate ____ Low ____

5. Staffing

Total number of staff members responsible for working with state documents: ____

Full-time ____

Part-time ____

Position title of individual having most responsibility for state documents.

6. Are state documents checked in and processed: Regularly ____

Occasionally ____

7. What tool, or tools, do you consider most essential to enable you to provide more state documents, and better access to those documents, in your library?

Regular checklist ____ (How frequent ____)

Full cataloging information ____

Subject index ____

Other (please specify) _____

LIBRARY NAME _____

QUESTIONNAIRE - page 3

8. Would you be willing to participate in a cooperative cataloging program and share your cataloging information for Oklahoma state documents?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments and suggestions:

Name of person completing questionnaire

A-4b

LIBRARIES PARTICIPATING IN THE DOCUMENTS SURVEY

Ms. Rama F. Widup, Director
Southern Prairie Library System
P. O. Drawer U
221 N. Grady
Altus, Oklahoma 73521

Ms. Billee M. Day, Director
Chickasaw Library System
22 Broadlawn Village
Ardmore, Oklahoma 73401

Ms. Dee Ann Ray, Director
Western Plains Library System
P. O. Box 627
605 Avant
Clinton, Oklahoma 73601

Ms. Ada Ingram, Acting Director
Central State University Library
100 North University Drive
Edmond, Oklahoma 73034

Ms. Mae Jennings, Director
Choctaw Nation Multi-County Library System
401 North Second Street
Box 127
McAlester, Oklahoma 74501

Ms. Mary Beth Ozmun, Librarian
Bacone College Library
Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401

Mr. James Wilkerson, Director
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Dr. Roscoe Rouse, Director
Oklahoma State University Library
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074

Dr. David H. Eyman, Director
John Vaughn Library/Learning
Resource Center
Northeastern Oklahoma State University
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

Mrs. Pat Woodrum, Director
Tulsa City-County Library
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

Mrs. Rena C. Hanton, Librarian
Tulsa County Law Library
320 West Fifth Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

Mr. Joel V. Burstein, Director
College of Law Library
University of Tulsa
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